(Ltr. Y. 4 No.) THE (No. 2508.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

B

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorised to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Fredericks, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and instal the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five." to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to instal the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent. imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

NIMEGUEN, *October* 30.

On Monday all our advanced posts were attacked, of which the prince stadtholder, prince Frederick, and the duke of York were eye-witnesses, and several little skirmishes have taken place; this day only a few shot were fired, and our garrison behave exceedingly well.

BREDA, *October* 31.

A French officer and a trumpet arrived here this afternoon, but his message is known to no one except the general.

After five o'clock arrived the garrison at Sas-de-Gand and Yzendyke, consisting of thirty-six men and two officers of the regiment Mantel; they had capitulated, and were conducted by the French as far as our advanced posts.

LONDON, *November* 10.

The dispatches received by government from the British army, confirm our account of the attack made by the French on the British out posts on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. These attacks, however, do not appear to have been productive of any important consequences. The French continue before Nimeguen and Maestricht. A sortie, attended with some success, had been made from the latter place. It was reported on Saturday and yesterday, that the duke of York had received a reinforcement of 25,000 men. If such a reinforcement has been received, it is strange that the Gazette makes no mention of it.

The duke of Brunswick is arrived at Nimeguen, to take upon him the command of the British army.

The most important information that we have received this morning, relates to the negotiations for peace between several of the allied powers and the French republic.

The king of Prussia, we have strong reasons for believing, has actually concluded a peace with France. It was signed at Neufchatel on the 12th of last month.

Our letters from Amsterdam assure us, that the king of Spain has also made peace, and that the treaty was signed at Paris on the 18th ult. There is also at Paris an ambassador, who is negotiating a peace between the Germanic empire and the French republic.

The emperor of Germany has not yet made any overtures for a termination of hostilities, but our letters from Vienna assure us that his Imperial majesty has expressed a wish for the establishment of peace.

DUBLIN, *November* 10.

By a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar to his friend in this city, we are informed, that on the 2d of last month there was a most desperate engagement off Cape St. Vincent's, between a Portuguese frigate, of 36 guns, and 300 men, and an Algerine corsair, of 28 guns, and full of men; when, after a bloody contest, which lasted for six glasses, the corsair was sunk, and every soul on board perished. The Portuguese frigate had a great number of men killed in the engagement, and had received much damage. She was seen steering towards Lisbon in order to refit.

BOSTON, *January* 15.

The English society, for the propagation of the Christian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, has erected 210 schools for the purpose in that part of the country; and the number of the scholars, who receive daily instruction in these little academies, is estimated at 17,000 and upwards.

The invention of a machine for a perpetual motion, has long been considered as an object of the greatest importance; and many men, eminent for their abilities, have bestowed much time and expence in endeavouring to find out the hidden principles of this machine. A mason in Arboth, at a very early period in life, began to study this branch of mechanism; and now, after thirty-six years of almost constant application, his endeavours have proved successful. He has finished a machine, in principle and construction quite different from any other hitherto produced. It is almost entirely composed of metal, has neither pendulum nor spring to actuate its motion, but moves merely by its own powers of pressure. This mobile has performed a regular movement for some time past, and from the simplicity of its construction, and the principles by which it is regulated, there is little reason to doubt but that it will go for ages.

NEWBURYPORT, *January* 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On account of the shifting of the bar, and the washing away the point, at the mouth of this river, the Light Houses have been moved: The lights now bear E. 1-2 N. and W. 1-2 S. bringing both the Light Houses to bear in one, until you are abreast the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepest water.

Jan. 16. Captain Ham, of Portsmouth, arrived at the Vineyard, 21 days from the Havanna, informs, that they are making every preparation for carrying on the war against France, and that they had nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates ready for sea. A ship of 110 guns sailed for Spain before captain Ham, with fourteen millions of dollars on board.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 22.

Saturday last arrived in this port the schooner Helen, of Boston, Lot Luce, master, sixty-six days from Havre-de-Marat, (formerly Havre-de Grace). Captain Luce brought no papers, but informed us verbally, that on the 10th of November the important news reached Havre of the surrender of Maestricht, which was garrisoned by 8000 men. This account, in addition to that stated under the Boston head, reduces it almost to a certainty, that the French are in possession of that city.

Captain Luce was at Paris the 1st of November, where all was tranquil; provisions of all kinds were plentiful, and cheap, as they were at Havre and throughout Normandy.

NEW-YORK, *January* 24.

Wheat sold at Albany on Saturday, at 10*s.* 9*d.* and 9*s.* a bushel. It was a dull market—although in the forepart of the week it had been quick at 11*s.* Several, and indeed most of our mercantile friends, appear deeply impressed with the prospect of peace, and in their speculations, particularly the purchase of produce, govern themselves accordingly. Should the next European packet confirm our present anticipations, we may expect, besides a rapid increase of settlements in our western country and northern frontier, the ensuing summer, that the canals will become a primary object in the consultations of our present legislature, whose fostering hand can alone enable the proprietors to prosecute this important object to effect.

Jan. 28. As to Holland and England there appears no information of a peace with either of them, and it would seem, that nothing short of complete conquest will decide in these cases. The conquest of Holland is almost completed, and an eternal war with our quondam friends the British nation, seems to be the plan of the national convention of our great ally—Their navy must be reduced, and their government reformed to the relief of the people, who have long been duped by a bribed representation in conjunction with a corrupt administration;—who pay no regard to the happiness of the people;—whose sole ambition is conquest, to erect which air castles of Rubian value, they spread war and carnage from pole to pole, to the misery and murder of millions of their fellow-creatures.

From this view, then, the prospect of peace is slender indeed—and as this view is authentic, and the deductions rational upon a parity of reasoning, our citizens ought not to be deceived—nor suffer the wish for peace to mislead their judgments.

Of POLAND.

It appears by London opposition accounts, that the Poles and Russians had been (in September) alternately the victors and the vanquished—while at the same time in another quarter (Great Poland) victory had decided in favour of the Poles against the Prussians.—As to the Austrians (says the narrator) they have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic, and now occupy their former quarters in Gallicia.

The king of Spain has not only reduced the salaries and pensions of his officers, but created paper money to the amount of 81,000,000 of dollars. A fund of two millions, annually, is appropriated to return the principal, and pay the interest of this emission, and other circulating papers. This step was taken about the time the king received ten millions of dollars from South-America.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 27.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Cincinnatus from Ireland, informs, that a packet arrived at Belfast from England on the 16th November, brought a contradiction of the capture of Kosciusko. The fact however we are sorry to say, appeared by our last printed accounts too well authenticated.

A letter from New-York mentions the arrival of the Camilla from Malaga, which place she left on the 1st of December. At that period accounts had been received, that the French were besieging Barcelona, and that the Spanish royal family were about retiring to Seville from Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated 25th December, 1794.

"Many persons have been indicted in the courts here for offences in the late troubles. I shall only mention, particularly, the persons who insulted the commissioners at Greensburgh. I will further observe that the grand juries in the several counties have given such specimens of duty, as will justify at any future occasion, a confidence in the juries of this country in the most popular cases; and will justify the opinions of the friends to the excise of the state jurisdiction."

TRANSLATED FOR THE AURORA.

From the REPUBLICAN, a paper published at PORT-DE-PAIX.

28th Brumaire (November 18.)

An account of the campaign made in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, by the French army commanded by general Toussaint.

In pursuance of the orders of governor-general Laveaux, on my return to Port-de-Paix, I repaired on the 13th of October to the canton of Ennery, where having reviewed the troops, I ordered the commandant Dessalines to keep himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the burgh of St. Michael.

On the 14th, I repaired to Marmelade where I likewise reviewed the troops. On the 15th, I ordered lieutenant-colonel Dessalines to march in order to surround St. Michael, dividing his infantry into three columns.

On the 16th, I set out from Marmelade for Dondon, having previously sent a column by la Merne to la Roche, l'Atalaye under the command of Durouleau, to intercept the ways leading to St. Michael, and St. Raphael.

The same day, on my arrival at Dondon, I met the commandant Pierre Michael with 3 hundred men; there I made a general review of the troops.

The Spanish commandant had written to me several letters requesting an interview at St. Raphael, but well aware of his design, which was to make me prisoner, I did not yield to his request. On the 19th, I dispatched a dragoon to inform him of my arrival at Dondon, inviting him to repair thither in person to confer with me, intending to play off the same stratagem against himself.

Two hours after he sent me his answer, escorted by four dragoons, whom I made prisoners, excepting one, whom I sent back with a summons for the said commandant couched in the following terms:

In the name of the French republic, I summon you to deliver up the forts of St. Raphael, and St. Michael, with the stores in your possession, and to surrender yourself prisoner of war with all the troops under your command. You shall be treated with that honour and humanity which characterise the French nation.

I can attack you with superior force. Resistance would serve only to expose you to all the rigours of war. I give you two hours to consider of your answer, the respite being expired, should your obstinacy prompt you not to accept the capitulation I offer you, I'll carry fire and sword into every quarter, and will spare neither age nor sex.

Head Quarters at Dondon, 17th October, 3d year of the French republic.

I immediately began my march towards St. Raphael, having dispatched an express to the canton of Ennery, that the army in that quarter might co-operate in the manœuvres.

At two o'clock in the afternoon being within cannon shot of the trench of St. Raphael, I halted on the high road to wait the Spanish commandant's answer, and ordered 150 men, commanded by citizen Clerwel, to go and take possession of an eminence, from whence they were to begin the attack on a concerted signal being given. Half an hour after, the Spaniards having perceived our troops fired on them first. The combat being now engaged, I charged the enemy at the head of my cavalry, and stormed their entrenchments without allowing them time to make more than three or four discharges of cannon loaded with grape-shot which happily did me but little injury. Night coming on, I encamped within cannon shot of St. Raphael. On the 19th, I attacked the burgh at break of day, in three columns. The enemy kept up a tremendous fire during three hours. Their artillery consisting of ten pieces of cannon, was as well served as possible. As I had none to answer them with, and as several of my men were already wounded, perceiving I could not penetrate, I ordered to cease firing and to surround the burgh. I then repaired to the trench, where I caused the dead to be buried, as well Spanish as French, and sent off the prisoners to Dondon.

About noon, the Spaniards sent out two dragoons from the burgh on the high road, to see if I had retired; my advanced post having perceived them, they returned to the burgh after having received a discharge of musketry.

At two o'clock I advanced within pistol shot of St. Raphael, at the head of a company, and having set fire to some houses, the Spaniards made a sortie; I found myself surrounded, but happily, I kept up a regular fire and had the good fortune to repulse them and made them re-enter the burgh.

On the 20th, early in the morning, I mounted my horse and with my cavalry took post at about a mile from the burgh; seeing that the enemy had ceased firing, I returned and perceived that they had evacuated the place. On entering I found no other Spaniards than the sick and wounded, and several that had died of their wounds. I learned that the enemy had retired at three o'clock in the afternoon to Hinche by Buenaveste. My first care was to secure the warlike stores of which I found a pretty considerable quantity, but the greater part had been destroyed by the enemy. The same day I marched towards St. Michael, I halted at l'Atalaye where I passed the night waiting to be joined by the column I had ordered to march thither; but our junction was frustated by the resistance the column had met with. Notwithstanding this disappointment my arrival so astonished the enemy that they decamped the same night, carrying off all the French by force.

Next day I took possession of St. Michael where I found only two chests of stores, the rest having been thrown into the water. My cavalry being spent with fatigue, I could not pursue the enemy.

I was taking the necessary measures for procuring to my troop refreshments and a few days repose, when I learned that Jean François was arrived at Hinche with four hundred dragoons, and intended to attack me at St. Raphael; I instantly ordered the General to be beaten, and set out to attack Hinche; before I came up to it I found his advanced guard posted a league and a half from the burgh, which fell back without waiting my approach. I ordered my army to halt in order to combine my plan of attack. In the interim, I took a Spaniard who spoke French; he informed me that the Spaniards were seven thousand men strong. Having divided my army, I marched strait to the burgh; how great was my surprise to find Hinche evacuated and the enemy making off in the utmost confusion; I pursued them at the head of my cavalry, took several Spaniards prisoners, whom I disarmed, and continued the pursuit as far as Banique, where I rescued several French women from captivity. In this affair I took from the enemy three pieces of cannon.

Head Quarters at Hinche, 17th October, 1794.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Return of the effects and warlike stores taken at St. Raphael, to wit:

10 pieces of cannon, four and two pounders, mounted on their carriages.

180 charges of grape-shot for four pounders.

124 charges of grape-shot for two pounders.

10 boxes of ready musket cartridges.

3 barrels of powder weighing twelve and a half pounds each.

Return of ditto taken at St. Michael.
7 pieces of cannon, 4, 6, and 9 pounders,
1 swivel, and a large brass cohorn.
51 muskets with their mountings.
44 pistols with their mountings.
25 pair of spurs, and a chests of cartridges.
25 packages of lances.
4 packages of squibs and cannon cartridges.
41 barrels of flour.

Return of ditto taken at Hinche.
3 pieces of cannon, and two chests of warlike stores.
30 muskets with their bayonets.
12 pounds of powder.
1 box of flints containing 2000.
200 barrels of flour, one half damaged.
2000 musket balls, and 10 barrels of rice.

CINCINNATI, *December* 6.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. there were two men killed within about four miles of Columbia, by the Indians, and on Monday the 1st instant, there was one man slightly wounded—within a mile and a half of this place. These are convincing proofs that those yellow savages are not likely to come to a treaty.

LEXINGTON, *December* 15.

We are informed that an exchange of prisoners is to take place at Nashville on the 17th instant, between the southern Indians and the U. S. territory S. of Ohio, in consequence of which governor Blount has wrote to colonel Whitly to forward those taken by him on the late expedition; that expedition, together with the one intended by general Logan has struck the Indians with such a panic, that they are anxious to make peace as soon as possible.

NEWBERN, *January* 10.

Captain Shroudy, arrived at Charleston from Cadiz, informs, that in consequence of the death of the emperor of Morocco, a violent contest ensued between his two sons for the government of the empire, one of which having subdued the other, and succeeded to the throne, has declared all treaties and truces which subsisted between that empire and foreign nations to be at an end, and has ordered out his cruisers for the purpose of making captures.

An express from South-Carolina to Norfolk, was met on the road between this place and Wilmington, who informed that a general peace had been concluded between the republic of France and the allied powers, except Great-Britain. That the armies of the allied powers had retired. By a vessel which arrived at Philadelphia when the post left that city we are informed, that at the time of her departure the French were in possession of Amsterdam and the best part of Holland.

BALTIMORE, *January* 31.

Thursday night last, exhibited a scene awful and alarming.—As it rained for several hours incessantly, and the north-east wind blew with remarkable violence, a sudden swell of the tide caused great confusion among the shipping at Fell's-point. Some of the bay craft, loaded with corn, sunk, and others were driven ashore; several also of the sea vessels ran foul of each other, and we hear that one of the new elegant French town packets, belonging to Mr. William M'Donald, received considerable damage. The gable end of a brick house on Jone's Falls, was blown down, as were several little buildings adjacent to the water.

It is likewise asserted, that some damage has been done in the country. The ferry boats at Elk-Ridge Landing, and Hammond's ferry, were driven from their moorings some distance down the river; in consequence of which the southern mail-stages were obliged to return to town. A report prevailed, that two or three persons were drowned, which we hope is false; however, the corpse of a man (name unknown) was taken up yesterday morning at captain Yellott's wharf. But immediately after these disagreeable events, another alarming calamity had very nearly taken place. —A stable belonging to Mr. Thomas M'Creery, caught fire, and was entirely consumed; but the truly praise-worthy exertions of the inhabitants of the Point, prevented the farther progress of the destructive flames.

Feb. 2. By a gentleman who came in the stage last evening from Philadelphia, we are credibly informed, that a vessel arrived at New-York, has brought the pleasing news of the COMPLETE SUCCESS of Mr. Jay, in the object of his mission. The British, we are informed, are immediately to evacuate the western posts, and make ample compensation for all the losses our merchants have sustained by their depredations. The next mail, we hope, will bring a confirmation of this desirable and important event.

ANNAPOLIS, February 5.

We are informed that the French have taken Nimeguen; that preliminaries of peace were signed between France and the kingdoms of Spain and Sardinia. Germany has sued for peace, but the terms on which France will grant it are thought too humiliating. Holland, it is thought, will obtain a separate peace, and thus Austria and England will be left to contend against a power whom all combined Europe in vain attempted to subdue.

The following is an authentic letter from one of the first mercantile houses in London, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated

"London, November 22, 1794.

"Sir,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, was signed on the 19th instant. We are not so accurately acquainted with the terms as to detail them, but we know that Mr. Jay and the duke of Portland have declared them to be so liberal that they have no doubt they will give general satisfaction.

"We heartily congratulate you on this event, which by doing away all the grounds of misunderstanding, will unite the two countries on the footing of amity that is natural to them, and which will contribute to the welfare and prosperity of both. If we learn the particulars we will communicate them to you at foot."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Baltimore, dated November 22, 1794.

"It is now said, and generally believed, that the ministry here and Mr. Jay have exchanged, finally, the agreement between the two countries. Various are the reports of the arrangement. The leading ones, which I give most credit to, are the following:—A restoration, in eighteen months, of the posts on the disputed territory, and a commercial intercourse between America and the British West-India islands, at a low duty on tunnage. The question, whether neutral bottoms make free ships, it is said, is to be referred to commissioners, who are to make their report in two years; as also, any cause of misunderstanding which may have occured since Mr. Jay's leaving America, is provided against. The parliament is further prorogued to the 20th of December, when, it is said, his majesty will take notice of this business in his speech. It is likewise said, that Mr. Jay has so far declared himself to some friends, that he is perfectly satisfied with his success and treatment, and thinks, that not a man in America should be dissatisfied with it. There is a rumour, that this country has ceded Canada wholly to America, and has guaranteed peace for her with the Algerines. This I do not believe a word of."

The SOLDIER's ADIEU,

A SONG.

TUNE.—*Topsail shiver in the wind.*

CEASE, Clara cease, those silent tears
Steal down thy cheeks in vain,
Kind hope shall chase away thy fears,
Till we return again.
Chorus. But wherever our rout shall be,
My heart shall still encamp with thee.

Why should we lose the single hour
Which time acceds to love?
Suppress that sigh, I own its power,
Yet joys from hope improve.
But wherever, &c. &c.

Let no foreboding fears alarm
That regulated mind,
Thy innocence shall shield from harm,
Thy soldier, far disjoin'd.
But wherever, &c. &c.

Let idle tales of fancy'd woe
Ne'er wake for me a fear;
Since honour calls, prepar'd I go,
Yet dread the parting tear.
But wherever, &c. &c.

Start not my fair, the morning gun
Proclaims the dawn of day;
And now the Reveille's begun,
To hail the morning grey.
But wherever, &c. &c.

The General! hark!—oh then adieu,
Permit a last embrace.
The Troop! The March!—and I'll pursue;
Farewell that angel face.
But wherever, &c. &c.

*** *The first* VOLUNTEER COMPANY *of militia, are requested to attend on the parade before the Stadt-House, on Wednesday the 11th instant, precisely at* 10 *o'clock, completely equipped, and each man provided with seventeen blank cartridges, in order to celebrate the president's birth-day.*

By order,
ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN, Secretary.

STATE of DELAWARE, ss.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

Wanted immediately

To HIRE,

THREE negro men, who understand the farming business, and two negro women; for such who can be well recommended for their sobriety, industry and honesty, good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Richards, or the Printer. *1 or 7 & 6*

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1795.

ON application, by a petition in writing, of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Smith appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of March next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
1 or 7 & 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD's PURCHASE, and BOURN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. *1 or 7 & 6*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of The LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795. *1*

FOR SALE.

I WILL, on the 17th of February next, offer at PUBLIC SALE, that valuable plantation known by the name of BROOK POINT, containing about 250 acres, being in Prince-George's county, and within two miles of Nottingham; there are a valuable water mill on the said land, and a good dwelling house, with other convenient houses. The soil is adapted to corn and tobacco equal to any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS LANE.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1795. *2*

TO BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.

January 28, 1795. *1*

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, which, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. REUBEN CRAGS (3), Mr. Edmond Key, St. Mary's county; Mr. Alexander Crain, merchant, Charles county; Mon. Girerder, to the care of the rev. Mr. Piles, Mr. William Cartwright, St. Mary's county; Luke White Barber, Esquire, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Lydie Smith, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mr. Hendley Woodard, Mrs. Mary Carrel, Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Nicholas Sewel, sen. Esq; Cedar Point, St. Mary's county.

J. B. GRINDALL, P. M.
3 X

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. *4*

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict ſo many other nations, the preſent condition of the United States affords much matter of conſolation and ſatisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war—an increaſing proſpect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity, by the ſuppreſſion of an inſurrection which ſo wantonly threatened it—the happy courſe of our public affairs in general—the unexampled proſperity of all claſes of our citizens, are circumſtances which peculiarly mark our ſituation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In ſuch a ſtate of things it is, in an eſpecial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the bleſſings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this ſentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, do recommend to all religious ſocieties and denominations, and to all perſons whomſoever within the United States, to ſet apart and obſerve Thurſday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their ſincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and ſignal mercies, which diſtinguiſh our lot as a nation; particularly for the poſſeſſion of conſtitutions of government which unite, and by their union eſtabliſh liberty with order; for the preſervation of our peace foreign and domeſtic; for the ſeaſonable control which has been given to a ſpirit of diſorder in the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection; and generally for the proſperous courſe of our affairs, public and private; and at the ſame time humbly and fervently to beſeech the kind author of theſe bleſſings graciouſly to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and ſolemn ſenſe of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to eſtimate their immenſe value—to preſerve us from the arrogance of proſperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by deluſive purſuits—to diſpoſe us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abuſing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correſpondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this country more and more a ſafe and propitious aſylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and uſeful knowledge—to diffuſe and eſtabliſh habits of ſobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the bleſſings we poſſeſs, or aſk for ourſelves, to the whole family of mankind.

IN teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my (L. S.) hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH. 2

Forty Dollars Reward.

Hockely Works, January 22, 1795.

RAN away from the Hockely Works, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, two negro men, one named JOHN, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, middling black, and is of a dark, ſtubborn countenance; had on when he went off, a new felt hat, fearnought jacket, and negro cotton under jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, and ſhoes with nails in them. The other, a mulatto, named OSBORN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlender made, has a cheerful countenance, very talkative, and can read and write; had on a new felt hat, dark drab jacket, a cotton under jacket, dark brown kerſey trouſers, almoſt new. One of the above negroes was lately the property of governor STONE, the other lately the property of Mr. JOHN SHAW, cabinet-maker in Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes, and confines them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive, if taken within five miles FIVE DOLLARS, if ten miles TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if forty miles the above reward, or for each TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences if brought home, paid by

2 JOHN WRIGHT, or
Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
Baltimore.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, negro SHADRACH, a black fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſtout made, has a wide mouth, thick lips and noſe; had on when he went away, an old white plains over jacket and breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes, ſtockings, and felt hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home, to

2 THOMAS WOODWARD.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

JOHN GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

January, 5, 1795. 3

Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the ſubſcribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the Preſident and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid delinquent ſubſcribers pay the ſeveral calls that are now due, with intereſt thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the ſeveral ſhares of theſe delinquents, on the ſouth ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold at the houſe of John Wiſe, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the ſaid 16th day of February, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of aſſembly of the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, paſſed in the year, 1784. And the ſhares of ſuch as do not pay up as aforeſaid, reſiding on the north ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold on the 18th day of February next, at the houſe of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

4

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finiſhed PLEASURE BOAT, about the laſt of March next, (or ſooner if application is made before that date) a ſober, civil, induſtrious, and honeſt ſingle man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay veſſel, the waters of the Cheſapeake and the ſeveral rivers and harbours thereof, and if he underſtands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To ſuch a perſon, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the firſt encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

4 EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next.

JOB ASKINS, at Mr. Hindman's.

Brigadier-general Bailey, Walter Bowie, Hanſon Briſcoe, Philip Baker, Finey Brice, Nicholas Brewer, Annapolis; Joſeph Byus, Lower Marlborough; Charles Brown, care of Aquila Brown, Kent Iſland.

The Clerk of the General Court, Samuel Chaſe, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Mr. Chaſe, John Callahan, James Carroll, Benjamin Chalmers, care of William Cooke, Mrs. Clewes, at Mrs. Stiff's, Charles Clevice, care of Thomas Jenings, William Coe (2), John or Elizabeth Conly, John Changeur (2), Annapolis; John Cragg, London-town; major Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (5), M. Burges Duvall, at Richard Frazier's, William Deakins, jun. Annapolis; James Duke, care of J. Wilkinſon, Hunting-town.

Mr. Edgerly, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; Peter Emmerſon, Hunting-town.

James Fraizer, Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), John Gibſon (2), care of Mrs. Ogle, Annapolis; Mrs. Gilaun, at Mrs. Ceelers, near Annapolis Dr. James Gray, Calvert county.

Samuel H. Howard (4), John Howard, capt. Benjamin Harriſon, care of George Mann, Annapolis; Hall and Dorſey, near Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Rinaldo Johnſon, Thom. Genea, Mr. Jenings, jun. Mary James, at Mr. Wallace's, Annapolis.

Thomas Lunſ. Lomax, Robert Lang, Annapolis; Thomas Lanſdale, Queen-Anne.

John T. Maſon, Walter Monte, Dr. James M'Henry, George Mann (7), Richard Mackubin (2), Mr. Modox, Gilbert Murdoch (3), John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Villy Mears, Monſ. Miniere, Annapolis; Robert Moſs, Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Norwood, at Mr. Mann's, Wilfred Neale, Annapolis.

George Plater, care of Philip B. Key, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

John Ridout, Madam Rowlins, at Mr. Mann's, Greenbury Rawlings, care of William Cooke, Chriſtopher Richmond, Thomas Ringgold (2), Ridgely and Evans, John Ridgeway, at Samuel Mills's, Benjamin Rumſey, Luſea Rumels, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, John Swan, Dr. Thomas N. Stockett, care of Dr. John Shaaff, David Shriver, Vachel Stevens, Daniel Sharp, James Steele, care of Dr. James Murray, William Sewell, William Sandiſon (3), Annapolis; William Stewart, near Annapolis.

Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county.

John L. Wilmer, Burton Wheatcraft, William Woodward, W. Walter Williams, Aſhbell Welles, care of George Mann, William Wells, John Tolley Worthington, James Wincheſter, Thomas Whett, at Dr. Scott's, Sarry Willmſon, at Mr. Harwood's, Annapolis; William Wren, near Annapolis; Anne Williams, otherwiſe Hayes, Weſt river; John Weems, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1795.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

To which is added,

THE ACT to REGULATE and DISCIPLINE the MILITIA of this STATE. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

22 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. X

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink; and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

28 July 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

15 MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

I AM under the diſagreeable neceſſity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Hacket's Point, to forbid all perſons whatſoever from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the ſaid Point, or within my encloſers, as after this notice, the firſt offender will be proſecuted, by

JAMES MOSS.

Hacket's Point January 7, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN LANCASTER, ſenior, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward, legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

BENJAMIN LANCASTER, Adminiſtrator.

December 30, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.